

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - - EDITOR

THURSDAY JANUARY 29

ONE LEGISLATIVE TONGUE.

Editor Advertiser: Will you please insert the following in your valuable paper?

I have read your editorial of the 28th inst. under the heading of "A One-Language Legislature," which of course attracted my attention. Before proceeding further, I wish to state that I am a Republican and I think if such a statement as you now propose to be considered for a moment in legislative proceedings, were made known to the people in the last election, the party would not have won the glorious victory on that 2nd day of November last year. That glorious victory was attained only and due to the prince, Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, who fought strenuously and persistently that the right of his people be respected and that the same to be maintained. Surely enough such an article as you now propose and now unfavourable to the Hawaiian people and it would have been far better had it not been published.

But it is too late. It has been published and sent throughout the breadth of the land. The Hawaiian newspapers of the city will have the editorial translated and will be sent throughout the group and before the coming campaign of 1904 draws nigh said editorial will ripen the fruit of jealousy and revenge in the heart of the Hawaiian people. It is undebatable to state right here that legislative proceedings in the future will be conducted in the English language, but to poke it before the face of the Hawaiian people at the present time on the eve of our governmental change, the writer cannot express his feeling in words.

In conclusion I would say that if the Hawaiian language is prohibited in legislative proceedings at the coming session, which is to convene in February, would only be the beginning of the downfall of the Republican party in Hawaii and the re-crowning of the unknown party, "Home Rule," with the wreath of victory who will in the coming campaign of 1904 sweep everything from north to south. "Woodman, spare that tree," destroy not the language of the soil.

BERNARD M. KELEKOLIO.

Because the Home Rule legislature broke the organic law by conducting its proceedings in two languages, is no reason why the Republican legislature should follow suit. To ensure the validity of the acts passed, the regulations made by Congress to govern the proceedings of the legislature should be obeyed to the letter.

An additional reason is that the necessary laws cannot be made if time is wasted on interpretation. The hardship on native members cannot be great because the most of them understand English.

PUBLIC LOANS.

There seems to be an impression abroad that by the fire claims act Congress has authorized an issue of bonds which will not be charged up against the quota which the organic act authorizes the Territory to emit. This impression is incorrect.

The organic act specifically limits the objects for which the Territory may incur a bonded debt. Payment of the fire claims was not within the enumerated class, consequently the Hawaiian legislature could not issue bonds for their payment. Congress has now passed an act allowing the local legislature to issue bonds with which to pay these claims. No change is made in the limitation on the total amount of bonded indebtedness which may be incurred, consequently the limitation stands as originally enacted. The words of the limitation are:

"The total of such indebtedness incurred in any one year, shall not exceed one per centum upon the assessed value of taxable property * * * and the total indebtedness for the Territory shall not at any time be extended beyond seven per centum of such assessed value."

The assessed value of the real and personal property of the Territory for 1902 was \$125,909,471.

The legislature can authorize the issue of bonds this year up to one per cent of this amount, equal to \$1,259,094, and no more. If bonds to the amount of \$500,000 are authorized to be issued to pay fire claims, the quota allowed to be issued during 1903 will be decreased by that amount, leaving available for all other purposes \$759,094.

THE SAKE CASES.

The matter involved in the sake cases now before the Board of General Appraisers in New York is whether sake is a beer or a wine. If a beer it is subject to an import duty of twenty cents a gallon, and if manufactured in this country to an internal revenue tax of about six cents per gallon. If a wine it is subject to an import duty of fifty cents per gallon, and to no internal revenue tax at all. The Internal Revenue department holds it to be a beer, and the Customs department holds it to be a wine. Colonel Fitch—who is nothing if not scriptural—in his argument, held up a bottle of sake in view of the court, and said: "At the marriage feast at Cana to quote an English poet—the conscious water saw its God and blushed." It has been said that "the age of miracles is past." The author of that proverb is not up with the times, for the miracle of the Saviour is repeated by the officials of the Treasury department who turn beer into wine and wine into beer by carrying it from the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the office of the Collector of the Port.

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION.

The failure of municipal government in the United States rarely lacks a new illustration. Minneapolis afforded one not long ago, which is the theme of a review article summarized in The Outlook that ought to be read by all students of the municipal idea in politics. The story is less hackneyed than the tale of Tammany misgovernment in New York, and it shows what may be done in a city where wholesome people are in a majority, though divided on National party lines, by the organization under one intelligent head of the corrupt forces in all parties.

This "intelligent head," Dr. Ames, for four terms mayor of Minneapolis, had such a hold upon his following that he could twice change his politics in six years and yet be re-elected. His first three terms were not particularly venal. He was a "spender," not a "grafter," and the men who profited by the outlay became his firm supporters. Insisting upon and procuring open primaries, a potent agent of corrupt politics, he was soon able to carry conventions under any political name and reward both his Republican and Democratic friends with offices.

At the beginning of his fourth term, perhaps foreseeing the end of his public career, Ames set out to feather his own nest. His method was the licensing of vice. Putting his brother, a cashiered army officer, into the service of chief of police and appointing a former gambler chief of detectives, he was soon able to remove all the honest men from the police force and supplant them with political hirelings. A young medical student named Gardner was made collector from the women of the town. Thieves were liberated from jail with the aid of a "Success to Crime" judge, and given to understand that they might ply their trade so long as they divided profits with the mayor. "Gambling," says the writer of the review article, "went on openly, and disorderly houses multiplied under the fostering care of Gardner, the medical student. . . . (Even before this) disorderly houses were licensed by the city, the women appearing before the clerk of the municipal court each month to pay a 'fine' of \$100. Unable at first to get this 'graft,' Ames's man Gardner persuaded women to start candy stores, which sold sweets to children and tobacco to the 'lumberjacks' in front, while a nefarious traffic was carried on in the rear. But they paid Ames, not the city. . . . But the money still paid direct to the city in fines, some \$35,000 a year, fretted the mayor, and at last he reached for it. He came out with a declaration, in his old character as friend of the oppressed, that \$100 a month was too much for these women to pay. They should be required to pay the city fine only once in two months. This puzzled the town until it became generally known that Gardner collected the other month for the mayor.

The gambling houses yielded much spoil, and when the breakdown of the Ames gang came through internal dissensions, some illuminative figures of profit were found in captured books. Here is an excerpt from the ledger of one concern:

ACCOUNTS, NOVEMBER 18 TO 25. Expenditures.

November 18:	
Mayor Ames.....	\$500.00
Gardner.....	50.00
(Detective) Norbeck.....	50.00
Chief Ames.....	20.00
Wood.....	1.00
Kerosene oil.....	.25
Orrin.....	25.00
Nut of joint.....	\$646.25

Receipts.

Monday.....	\$533.00
Tuesday.....	269.00
Wednesday.....	622.00
Thursday.....	575.00
Friday.....	321.00
Saturday.....	352.00
Sunday.....	45.00
Forty-five per cent steers bld.....	\$1,123.10
Balance joint.....	\$1,494.90
	\$646.25
Balance to credit.....	\$848.65

But Ames went even further than this excerpt indicates, for one of his confidential policemen was caught standing guard while thieves, engaged in a profit sharing game, robbed a merchant's safe.

When the public robbers fell out among themselves, the grand jury, which had hitherto been chosen by an Ames judge, was selected by lot, in the ordinary way. This was the beginning of the end. H. C. Clarke, an honest man of great force of character, was chosen foreman of the grand jury. Before he had gone far with his investigation, Clarke was offered \$25,000 to stop. This only spurred him on. Evidence was sought from many distant places, and the juries spent their own money in collecting it. Pretty soon indictments and convictions came. The chief of police, the chief of detectives, and Gardner, the medical student, went to jail. Two heads of departments disappeared and finally Ames himself, who had also been indicted and put under bonds, left the State. After that it was easy to get the government of Minneapolis into good hands where it still remains.

The moral of it all is that the best municipal constituency, if indifferent to its public duties, may go under the rule of thieves; to which may be added that the worst municipal conditions may be remedied by concert of action among a few determined men who

have a respectable force of votes behind them.

The happiness of Bishop Willis should now be complete. Though far away from Hawaii where he fumed and fought for nearly thirty years, he is once more breathing his native air of controversy. He must have feared that the South Seas would prove too peaceful for him, but any uneasiness on that score has been dispelled. He is now not only at odds with the Wesleyan church which controls the Tonga mission but with the Bishops of New Zealand who hold to the wise policy of not interfering with the mission work of other Christian bodies and thus presenting, to the native mind, the spectacle of rival sects. Accordingly the New Zealand Bishops oppose the affiliation of Bishop Willis with their branch of the church and "entirely disassociate" themselves from him. For this happiness Bishop Willis cannot be humbly thankful, for humility is not in his line; but that he will rejoice as the strong man about to run a race cannot be doubted for a moment.

Mt. St. Elias has lost its primacy as the highest peak on the continent of North America. Mt. McKinley, a giant dome of intrusive rock in Alaska has lately been measured by officials of the United States geological survey and is found to rise 20,000 feet above the sea level. Details of the routes of approach to the mountain are soon to be published by the government.

Instead of using Kalihé camp as a tenement, which may at any time become infected, why not clean it up and keep it for use as a quarantine station in case of epidemics?

Land Commissioner Boyd will make a vigorous effort to get American farmers. He could not be in better business.

CLUB STABLES
CASE ON TRIAL

The trial of the Club Stables suit, C. Bolte and others vs. Charles Bellina, et al, was commenced yesterday morning before Judge De Bolt. The complaining stockholders allege that the salaries paid Bellina, who is manager, and his assistants are exorbitant. Bellina was on the stand for the greater part of the day for the plaintiff, and told all about the livery business. He testified that his salary was not exorbitant, and that the business was being conducted as economically as possible. He was followed by James Carty, also a liveryman. The witness said he was not able to tell what the services of a foreman in a stable similar to the Club Stables was worth, but stated he was able to give information concerning only his own company.

James Quinn was also put on the stand as an expert. He testified that the services of a foreman could be obtained for from \$80 to \$100. He thought \$300 a month was a fair salary for the manager. It depended, however, on the manager. If he didn't make the business pay he didn't believe the manager was worth \$50 a month. All the livery men testified that there is a depression in the business at present, which they attribute to the coming of the Rapid Transit.

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THE ORPHEUM
On Saturday Evening, Jan. 31,
10 Round Glove Contest

Kid de Lile
VS.
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Marquis of Queensbury Rules.

6 Round Glove Contest
W. Donovan
VS.
F. Lathrop

Marquis of Queensbury Rules.

There will be several 4 round contests between local celebrities.
Box office opens Thursday.

NOTICE.

All stationary engineers or those interested, are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of engineers in the Elite Building, Saturday evening, Jan. 31st, 1903. 6389

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Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

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Remove the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take them.

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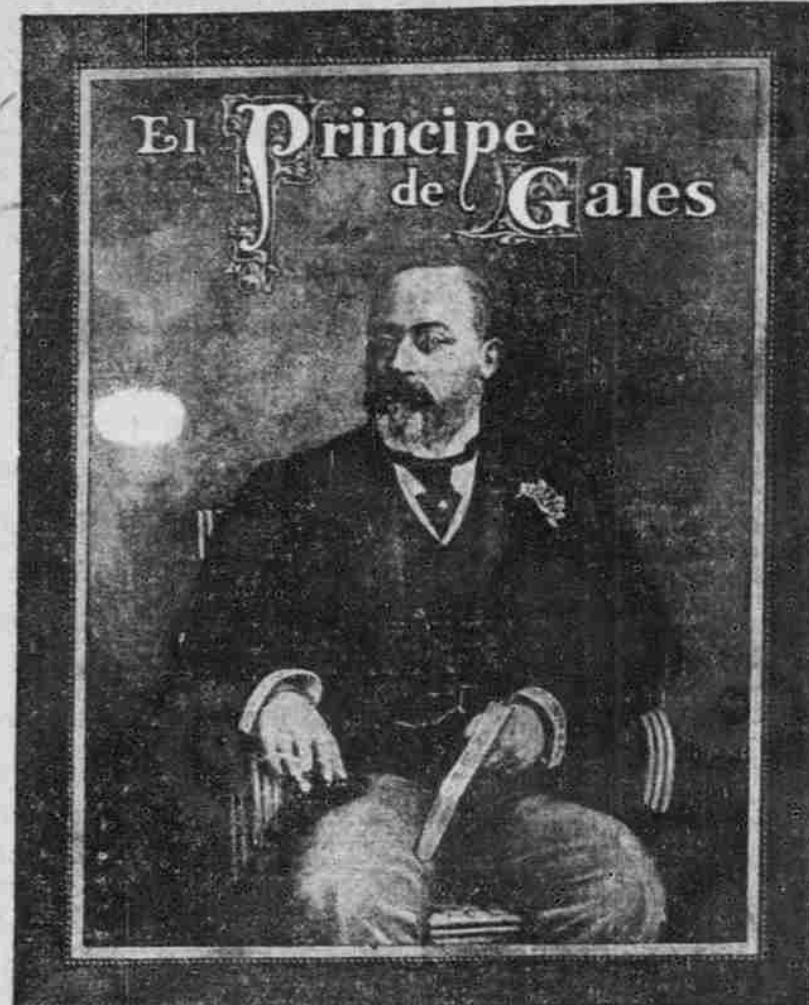
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TO CLOSE OUT A LOT OF ODDS AND ENDS.

Japanese cups and saucers, blue decorations, assorted patterns. Regular price 25 cents. Your choice 15 cents.

Odds and ends in china, including plates, platters, covered dishes, sauce tureens, etc., just half price.

Decorated pitchers, all kinds, shapes and sizes; different colors and designs. Your choice while they last: 20 cents, 25 cents and 50 cents each.

Individual salts, several kinds. Always sold at 60 cents a dozen, now 25 cents a dozen.

Wine set, consisting of decanter, 6 glasses and glass tray. Reduced from \$1.00 to only 75 cents.

Japanese vases, very handsome, all sizes. Marked just half price to close.

White china butter plates. Always sold at 75 cents a dozen. Special price this week only, 25 cents a dozen.

Glass set, consisting of butter dish, sugar bowl, spoon holder and cream pitcher. Always sold at 50 cents a set. Half price, 25 cents a set.

Glass nappies, square, round and oval. Worth \$1.50 a dozen. Special price for this sale, 10 cents each, \$1.00 a dozen.

Glass salt and peppers, nickel tops; 2 styles. Cheap at 20 cents each. During this sale, only 10 cents each.

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This Fine Mineral Water is Bottled
Directly at the Springs

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TERMS: One Case of 100 Bottles (pints) \$8.
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A rebate of One Dollar will be made upon the return of shipping case and 100 bottles. TELEPHONE MAIN 270.

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